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PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A CLEANING BLADE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a process for producing
a cleaning blade used to remove toner remaining on toner
holding members such as a photosensitive drum, a
transfer belt and an intermediate transfer member in an
electrophotographic apparatus, and an
10 electrophotographic apparatus in which the cleaning
blade is set.

Related Background Art

Electrophotographic apparatuses in which toner
remaining after transfer (transfer residual toner) is
15 present on the above-mentioned various toner holding
members are widely used. In such apparatuses, it is
prevalent to wipe off these members with cleaning blades
in order to remove the transfer residual toner.

Such cleaning blades are often made from urethane
20 resins that are rigid, flexible and heat resistant to a
certain degree. The urethane resins, however, are so
highly frictional against the toner holding members,
that the cleaning blades may be turned up or the toner
holding members must be driven at a large torque. Also,
25 the portions of cleaning blades that come into contact
with the toner holding members (hereinafter called
"contact portion(s)") may be caught on, or be drawn over,

the toner holding members, which, in some cases, leads to cuts and chips. These problems may remarkably arise, especially when the cleaning blades themselves have a low hardness, resulting in a lack of cleaning blade
5 durability.

To solve such problems associated with the cleaning blades made from urethane resins, a cleaning blade and a process for producing the cleaning blade are proposed, in which the blade is provided only at its
10 portion that comes into contact with a toner holding member, with a cured layer of 0.12 to 1.2 mm in thickness that has been formed by a reaction of the cleaning blade base material, urethane resin, with an isocyanate compound (Japanese Patent Application Laid-
15 open No. 2001-343874).

In the process of forming the cured layer at the surface portion of the cleaning blade base member urethane resin blade, the surface portion of the blade formed of the urethane resin is impregnated with the
20 isocyanate compound, and after the impregnation, the excess isocyanate compound remaining on the blade surface is removed. Then, the urethane resin is allowed to react with the isocyanate compound, with which the blade stands impregnated, to form the cured layer. In
25 this production process, fine, raised portions are formed on the surface of the cured layer if the excess isocyanate compound remaining on the blade surface is

removed in a locally non-uniform state. Such raised portions cause faulty cleaning in which the toner slips through the blade around the raised portions when the toner remaining on a toner holding member is removed by
5 cleaning.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a process for producing a cleaning blade that
10 does not cause any toner slip-through.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an electrophotographic apparatus having the cleaning blade thus produced.

The process for producing a cleaning blade
15 according to the present invention is characterized by having the steps of:

- (1) impregnating with an isocyanate compound at least part of the surface portion of a blade formed of a urethane resin;
- 20 (2) after the impregnation, blowing warm air or hot air on the blade surface to remove the isocyanate compound remaining on the blade surface; the warm air or hot air having a temperature not lower than the melting point of the isocyanate compound; and
- 25 (3) allowing the urethane resin forming the blade to react with the isocyanate compound with which the blade stands impregnated, forming a cured layer.

The present invention can also provide an electrophotographic apparatus having superior cleaning performance, by applying to the electrophotographic apparatus the cleaning blade thus produced.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1A and 1B are diagrammatic views to illustrate the cleaning blade according to the present invention.

10 Figs. 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F and 2G are diagrammatic views to illustrate the cleaning blade according to the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a schematic view of an example of the electrophotographic apparatus in which the cleaning
15 blade according to the present invention is set.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the production process according to the present invention, the blade surface portion is impregnated with
20 an isocyanate compound, and thereafter any excess isocyanate compound remaining on the blade surface is removed by blowing warm air or hot air, whereby the excess isocyanate compound can be removed without causing local unevenness. This enables the problem of
25 toner slip-through to be solved.

In the production process according to the present invention, various gases, for example, air, nitrogen and

argon, may be used as the warm air or hot air to remove the excess isocyanate compound remaining on the blade surface. In order to blow off the isocyanate compound with the warm air or hot air, the temperature of the
5 warm air or hot air is set as to be not lower than the melting point of the isocyanate compound.

In order to more sufficiently remove the isocyanate compound remaining on the blade surface, it is also effective to perform the step of removing with a
10 solvent the isocyanate compound remaining on the blade surface between the step of treatment with the warm air or hot air and the step of allowing the urethane resin to react with the impregnating isocyanate compound (herein meant to be the isocyanate compound with which
15 the blade is impregnated).

The simplest method by which the blade surface portion is impregnated with the isocyanate compound is to immerse the blade in an isocyanate compound bath. It is also effective to optionally carry out treatment with
20 an active hydrogen compound causative of no cross-linking reaction, to deactivate excess unreacted isocyanate groups of the isocyanate compound.

It is preferable that the contact portion of the cleaning blade, at which the blade comes into contact
25 with the toner holding member, is a cured layer composed of a reaction product of the urethane resin with the isocyanate compound and that the contact portion has a

ten-point average roughness Rz (JIS B0601) of 5 μ m or less.

In addition, the contact portion may preferably have a hardness of from 60° to 90° as the international
5 rubber hardness IRHD (JIS K6253).

It is further preferable that the cleaning blade has, at the above contact portion, an IRHD that is 1° to 10° larger than the IRHD at the portion where the cured layer is not formed.

10 It is also preferable that, at the contact portion, the cured layer has a thickness of from 0.12 mm to 0.8 mm, and the thickness of the cured layer is 70% or less of the thickness of the cleaning blade.

The cleaning blade for electrophotography
15 according to the present invention is constituted of a cross-sectionally rectangular elastic material portion formed of a urethane resin and a support member formed of a metal, a hard plastic or the like. The edge portion of this elastic material portion formed of a
20 urethane resin comes into contact with the toner holding member to wipe off the toner remaining on the toner holding member.

In the present invention, this elastic material formed of a urethane resin, i.e., the cleaning blade,
25 must have, at its portion coming into contact with the toner holding member (the contact portion) a cured layer in which the base material urethane resin has reacted

with the isocyanate compound; namely, allophanate linkages have been formed.

More specifically, urethane linkages having active hydrogen are present in the urethane resin that forms the cleaning blade. In the present invention, these urethane linkages are allowed to react with the impregnating isocyanate compound to form the allophanate linkages. Thus, the cured layer is formed. Also, it is considered that a reaction of isocyanate compounds with each other (carbodiimidization, isocyanation or the like) proceeds simultaneously to contribute to the formation of the cured layer.

Figs. 1A and 1B show an example of the cleaning blade according to the present invention. In this example, a cured layer 150 having a sectional shape that is L-shaped in the free-length direction 110 and the thickness direction 120 of the cleaning blade is formed only at a contact portion 140 coming into contact with a toner holding member, inclusive of an edge 160, and is formed uniformly with respect to the lengthwise direction 100 of the cleaning blade.

In the present invention, the cured layer is formed only at the contact portion 140, and hence the rubber elasticity of a free-length portion 130 is retained. Hence, the cleaning blade can be kept from having too high rigidity as a whole, realizing a good action following the toner holding member and excellent

cleaning performance. Also, good close-contact performance is achieved between the toner holding member and the cleaning blade, and the toner holding member is kept from being damaged by the cleaning blade.

5 In addition, the free-length portion refer to a portion which is not treated with the isocyanate compound and in which the cured layer is not formed, and is also referred to as an untreated portion.

 With respect to the sectional shape of the cured
10 layer, it can be exemplified by, as shown in Figs. 2A to 2G, an L-shape (Fig. 2A), rectangular shapes (Figs. 2B and 2C), a triangular shape (Fig. 2D), a trapezoid shape (Fig. 2E), a U-shape (Fig. 2F) and a parallel shape (Fig. 2G). The U-shape (Fig. 2F) or the parallel shape (Fig.
15 2G) is preferred in view of productivity, cleaning blade elasticity and so forth.

 Herein, L1 represents the length of the cured layer in its free-length direction; L2, the length of the cured layer in its thickness direction; and T, the
20 thickness of the cured layer. As shown in Figs. 2C to 2E, there may be cases in which T is equal to L1 and/or L2. In addition, the free length refers to the length in the free-length direction in which the cleaning blade is extended out of its support member, and may commonly
25 be from 5 mm to 15 mm.

 As to the lengths L1 and L2, there are no particular limitations thereon, as long as t each is

long enough for the cured layer to be present at least at the contact portion of the cleaning blade coming into contact with the toner holding member. In order to make the effect attributable to the cured layer sufficient at the contact portion, length L1 may preferably be 1 mm or more, and more preferably 2 mm or more. In addition, it is desirable for the L1 to be set 30% to 80% of the free length in order to secure the flexibility of the cleaning blade. Length L2 may preferably be 0.2 mm or more, and more preferably 0.5 mm or more, and still more preferably 1 mm or more. It is set not larger than the thickness of the cleaning blade.

T is preferably 0.8 mm or less. However, T is also preferably 0.12 mm or more, and more preferably 0.15 mm or more, because if the value of T is too small, the durability of the blade may decrease.

As long as the thickness of the cured layer is within such ranges, good surface properties of the contact portion of the cleaning blade can be maintained over a long period of time even if the contact portion of the cleaning blade has worn. Moreover, since the cured layer has a sufficient thickness, the contact portion of the cleaning blade can be kept from being greatly deformed because of its sliding against the toner holding member. Hence, any fine toners and spherical toners which are being frequently used in recent years can also effectively be removed.

The hardness of the urethane resin blade at its part having the cured layer, which hardness becomes high upon the formation of the cured layer, may preferably be approximately from 60° to 90° as the IRHD, because if
5 the hardness is too high, the cleaning blade may damage the toner holding member. In addition, this hardness may preferably be approximately from 1° to 15° greater, and more preferably from 1° to 10° greater, than the hardness of the base member urethane resin blade.

10 The hardness and thickness of the base member urethane resin blade in the present invention may be the hardness and thickness commonly used in cleaning blades. It may usually be approximately from 50° to 80° in the IRHD and be approximately from 0.5 mm to 3 mm in
15 thickness.

By virtue of the effect attributable to the cured layer in the present invention, the friction of the cleaning blade against the toner holding member at the contact portion is greatly reduced. In addition, the
20 degree of the friction of the cleaning blade against the toner holding member at the contact portion may appropriately be controlled by adjusting the thickness of the cured layer. More specifically, the coefficient of friction decreases gradually with an increase in the
25 thickness of the cured layer. Here, the coefficient of friction may preferably be 2.0 or less, and more preferably 1.5 or less, from the viewpoint of sliding

characteristics of the cleaning blade. The coefficient of friction also decreases with an increase in the thickness of the cured layer. Since, however, the rubber-like quality may decrease to make it unable to
5 clean the toner holding member, the cured layer and the coefficient of friction may appropriately be controlled by the construction of the blade main body. In addition, in the present invention, the coefficient of friction is measured with the HEIDON Surface Tester (manufactured by
10 Shinto Kagaku K.K.), moving a 0.1-kg-loading ball penetrator made of stainless steel, at a rate of 50 mm/minute.

The base member cleaning blade made of urethane resin in which blade the cured layer has not been formed
15 is produced from a polyisocyanate compound and a polyfunctional active hydrogen compound.

As the polyisocyanate compound used here, it is preferable to use a prepolymer of a usual polyisocyanate with a polymeric polyol which is a polyfunctional active
20 hydrogen compound. The prepolymer may preferably have an isocyanate group content (NCO%) of from 5% by weight to 20% by weight in order to achieve good elastic properties. Here, the polymeric polyol as a polyfunctional active hydrogen compound may include, as
25 specific examples, polyester polyol, polyether polyol, caprolactone ester polyol, polycarbonate ester polyol, and silicone polyol. It is suitable for any of these to

have a weight-average molecular weight of usually from 500 to 5,000. The polyisocyanate may also include, as specific examples, diphenylmethanediisocyanate (MDI), tolylenediisocyanate (TDI), naphthalenediisocyanate (NDI), and hexamethylenediisocyanate (HDI).

In addition, the isocyanate group content (NCO%) refers to the per cent by weight of isocyanate functional groups (NCO, calculated as molecular weight of 42) contained in the prepolymer or a semi-prepolymer, which is the raw material of the urethane resin, and is calculated according to the following expression.

$$\text{NCO\%} = (\text{isocyanate functional group equivalent weight in } 100 \text{ g}) \times 42$$

A cross-linking agent may also be added. The cross-linking agent may include, as specific examples, 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, ethylene glycol, and trimethylol propane.

When the isocyanate compound is reacted with the polymeric polyol, the polyisocyanate and the cross-linking agent, a catalyst may be added which is usually used for forming the urethane resin. Such a catalyst may include, as specific examples, triethylenediamine and the like.

The cleaning blade in which the cured layer has not been formed is obtained by molding. Methods therefor may include:

- (1) a one-shot method in which the polymeric polyol,

the polyisocyanate, the cross-linking agent and the catalyst are mixed at a time, and the resultant mixture is cast into a mold or a centrifugal molding cylindrical mold to carry out molding;

- 5 (2) a prepolymer method, in which the polymeric polyol and the polyisocyanate are preliminarily reacted to form a prepolymer, followed by mixing with the cross-linking agent and the catalyst, and the resultant mixture is cast into a mold or a centrifugal molding cylindrical
10 mold to carry out molding; and
- (3) a semi-one-shot method, in which a semi-prepolymer formed by reacting the polymeric polyol with the polyisocyanate is reacted with a curing agent prepared by adding a polymeric polyol to the cross-linking agent,
15 and the resultant product is cast into a mold or a centrifugal molding cylindrical mold to carry out the molding.

Alternatively, a urethane resin sheet having a thickness required as the cleaning blade may be prepared,
20 and, from this sheet, a sheet may be cut in a size of the cleaning blade to obtain the base member cleaning blade in which the cured layer has not been formed.

When the above methods (1) to (3) are used, the cleaning blade made of the urethane resin may directly
25 be formed on a support member. The support member may also be attached to a cleaning blade in which the cured layer has been formed by a method as described below.

A method is described by which the cured layer according to the present invention is formed in the base member cleaning blade made of urethane resin (herein often "urethane resin blade") obtained as described
5 above.

The cleaning blade having the cured layer can be formed through the following steps.

That is, it can be produced through steps having a step (1) of impregnating the urethane resin blade with
10 an isocyanate compound at least at the contact portion of the cleaning blade coming into contact with the toner holding member; a step (2) of removing any excess isocyanate compound remaining on the urethane resin blade surface, by blowing thereon the warm air or hot
15 air as described previously, and optionally by further using a solvent; and a step (3) of allowing the urethane resin to react with the impregnating isocyanate compound.

More specifically, in the step (1), the urethane resin blade is impregnated with the isocyanate compound
20 in an appropriate quantity. Here, urethane linkages having active hydrogen are present in the urethane resin that forms the cleaning blade. In the step (3), these urethane linkages are allowed to react with the impregnating isocyanate compound to form the cured layer
25 formed chiefly of allophanate linkages. Also, it is considered that the reaction of polymerizing the isocyanate compound proceeds simultaneously to

contribute to the formation of the cured layer. As a result, the hardness of the cleaning blade is sufficiently improved, the coefficient of friction is made sufficiently low, and the durability of the
5 cleaning blade can be improved.

In the present invention, the isocyanate compound with which the urethane resin blade is impregnated may be any compound as long as it has at least one isocyanate group in the molecule.

10 An isocyanate compound having one isocyanate group in the molecule may include aliphatic monoisocyanates, such as octadecylisocyanate (ODI), and aromatic monoisocyanates.

An isocyanate compound having two isocyanate
15 groups in the molecule may include tolylene-2,4-diisocyanate, tolylene-2,6-diisocyanate, diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), m-phenylenediisocyanate, tetramethylenediisocyanate, and hexamethylenediisocyanate.

20 In the present invention, also usable are an isocyanate compound having three or more isocyanate groups, such as triphenylmethane-4,4',4"-triisocyanate, biphenyl-2,4,4'-triisocyanate, diphenylmethane-2,4,4'-triisocyanate, and modified
25 derivatives, polymers or the like of isocyanate compounds having two or more isocyanate groups.

When the urethane resin blade is impregnated with

the isocyanate compound having two or more isocyanate groups to allow the latter to react with the urethane resin, in the present invention, any excess isocyanate compound not reacting with the urethane resin forms a
5 polymer in itself, or reacts with water present in the environment to form a polymer having a urea linkage. Hence, in addition to a cross-linked structure composed of the isocyanate compound and the urethane resin, a network structure composed of a polymer of the
10 isocyanate compound is further formed in the cured layer. As a result, the durability of the cured layer is further improved. In addition, even if any superfluous isocyanate compound is present, a structure may be provided in which superfluous unreacted isocyanate
15 groups of the isocyanate compound are deactivated with an active hydrogen compound causative of no cross-linking reaction and also molecular chains having no active hydrogen of the compound hang on the cured layer. Hence, the degree of friction can effectively be reduced.
20 Of the isocyanate compounds exemplified above, aliphatic isocyanate compounds having a lower steric hindrance and isocyanate compounds having a small molecular weight have superior permeability. Therefore, these compounds make it easy to control the thickness of
25 the cured layer to be formed. Also, many of them show a relatively low viscosity at the time of melting. Thus, when impregnated therewith, inclusion of foams is

reduced, and hence, the isocyanate compound can be allowed to react uniformly with the urethane resin. On the other hand, isocyanate compounds having a large molecular weight have inferior permeability, but are
5 long-chained. Therefore, these compounds are less volatile, so that they have a relatively low toxicity and superior operating safety.

In the present invention, in order to accelerate the polymerization reaction of the isocyanate compound,
10 the urethane resin blade may also be impregnated with, in addition to the isocyanate compound, a polymerization catalyst of the isocyanate compound.

Examples of the polymerization catalyst used together with the isocyanate compound may include quaternary
15 ammonium salts and carboxylates. The quaternary ammonium salts may be exemplified by a TMR catalyst, available from DABCO Co. The carboxylates may be exemplified by potassium acetate and potassium octylate. These polymerization catalysts are very viscous, or are solid
20 at the time of impregnation. Accordingly, it is preferable for such a catalyst to be beforehand dissolved in a solvent and then added to the isocyanate compound with which the urethane resin blade is impregnated.

25 In the present invention, when the urethane resin blade is impregnated with the isocyanate compound, the urethane resin blade may be in a single member, or may

be in a state in which it is joined to a support member without a problem. Also, a sheet that has not yet been cut into the urethane resin blade may be impregnated with the isocyanate compound to effect reaction, and
5 only then cut into the urethane resin blade. The region of the urethane resin blade within which the blade is to be impregnated with the isocyanate compound includes at least the end portion where the cleaning blade comes into contact with the toner holding member, and has the
10 stated values of L1 and L2.

The urethane resin blade is impregnated with the isocyanate compound by, e.g., immersing the urethane resin blade in a liquid of the isocyanate compound at a temperature at which the isocyanate compound is kept in
15 a liquid state. Methods therefor may also be exemplified, in which a fibrous member or a porous member is impregnated with the isocyanate compound, the urethane resin blade is coated with the isocyanate compound, or the urethane resin blade is coated with the
20 isocyanate compound by spraying.

Thus, the urethane resin blade is impregnated with the isocyanate compound at a stated temperature and for a stated time. In order that the thickness of the cured layer of the cleaning blade to be finally obtained is
25 controlled within the desired range, the time for impregnation with the isocyanate compound may preferably be set to be 1 minute or more, and preferably 60 minutes

or less. Also, the temperature for impregnation is the temperature at which the isocyanate compound is kept liquid. The higher the temperature is, the higher the rate of impregnation is. From the viewpoint of heat
5 deterioration of the isocyanate compound, this temperature may preferably be from 30°C or more to 120°C or less.

Next, in the step (2), the excess isocyanate compound remaining on the urethane resin blade surface
10 (the excess isocyanate compound) is removed by blowing thereon the warm air or hot air as described previously, and optionally, by further wiping it off with a solvent capable of dissolving the isocyanate compound. If excess isocyanate compound remains on the blade surface,
15 the isocyanate compound may react with water present in the air to form a urea resin and result in a formation of a hard urea resin layer on the urethane resin blade surface, which may negatively affect rubber elasticity. Also, the isocyanate compound, which is solid at room
20 temperature, is heated and melted to impregnate the blade therewith. In such a case, if time has elapsed beyond a certain point before the removal, the molten isocyanate compound may solidify and become very difficult to remove.

25 Accordingly, the step is required in which, before the isocyanate compound remaining on the urethane resin blade surface solidifies, it is sufficiently removed by

blowing thereon the warm air or hot air, and optionally by further using the solvent capable of dissolving the isocyanate compound.

When the excess isocyanate compound is removed by blowing the warm air or hot air, the gas, such as air, nitrogen or argon, may be used, and the warm gas or hot gas is blown on the blade surface at a temperature not lower than the melting point of the isocyanate compound. The warm gas or hot gas (e.g., hot air of 50° C) may be blown until the excess isocyanate compound comes no longer drips from the blade surface, by means of a blower having a nozzle of a suitable orifice size (e.g., 1 mm) and a suitable blowing rate (e.g., 0.5 m³/minute). The warm gas or hot gas may be blown in a suitable way. For example, setting the nozzle stationary, the urethane resin blade (e.g., 330 mm in length) may be moved from its one end to the other end in front of the nozzle over a suitable period of time (e.g., 30 seconds), keeping a suitable distance between the nozzle tip and the urethane resin blade surface (e.g., 20 mm).

When the excess isocyanate compound is removed by further wiping it off with the solvent capable of dissolving the isocyanate compound, the solvent usable here may include, e.g., toluene, xylene, butyl acetate, and methyl ethyl ketone.

A means for the removal may include, e.g., a method in which a sponge or the like, which is not

sufficiently hard to scratch the urethane resin blade, is soaked with the above solvent, and the excess isocyanate compound remaining on the urethane resin blade surface is wiped off therewith.

5 Here, if a large quantity of the solvent is used so that the excess isocyanate compound can be removed only by using the solvent, the isocyanate compound absorbed into unreacted urethane resin may become extracted, making it unable to form the cured layer
10 stably at the surface portion. Accordingly, as an advance removal step, the above step is provided in which the excess isocyanate compound remaining on the surface is removed by means of the warm air or hot air blown at a temperature not lower than the melting point
15 of the isocyanate compound, namely, the step of removing most of the isocyanate compound from the surface by blowing, e.g., hot air. Most of the excess isocyanate compound remaining on the surface is removed through this advance removal step, followed by the step of
20 removing any remaining isocyanate compound from the surface by means of the sponge or the like soaked with a necessary minimum amount of the solvent. This enables more preferable surface properties to be obtained.

Where the urethane resin has a large water content
25 at the same time, the impregnation with the isocyanate compound inevitably causes a urea reaction to proceed, in which the water and the impregnating isocyanate

compound react to cause foaming, so that the surface may become uneven. Accordingly, in order to achieve good surface properties, it is better for the urethane resin to have a water content that is as small as possible, preferably 1% or less. Heat drying or vacuum drying, for example, may be used to form the urethane resin with the water content of 1% or less.

After the above steps have been finished, the step (3) follows, where the urethane resin is allowed to react with the impregnating isocyanate compound. The impregnating isocyanate compound is almost lost as a result of the formation of allophanate linkages and because of the water content in the air, so that a whitish opaque cured layer is formed and the cleaning blade having smooth surface can be obtained.

With intention to accelerate the reaction in this step, the cleaning blade may be heated. Reaction temperature in this heating may preferably be 30°C or more in usual cases, and may preferably be 140°C or less, and reaction time may preferably be 5 minutes or more and may preferably be 100 minutes or less, from the viewpoint of reaction efficiency and prevention of heat deterioration of the urethane resin.

The isocyanate compound with which the urethane resin blade has been impregnated is almost lost as a result of the formation of allophanate linkages and because of the water content in the air. However, where

the urethane resin blade has also been impregnated with the isocyanate compound in excess, the isocyanate compound remains in the urethane resin to make the cured layer have a larger thickness than necessary, so that
5 its hardness and physical properties may change. Hence, after the cured layer has sufficiently been formed, the cured layer may preferably be allowed to react with an active hydrogen compound to deactivate unreacted isocyanate groups of the remaining isocyanate compound.
10 As the active hydrogen compound for deactivating unreacted isocyanate groups of the remaining isocyanate compound, a compound that reduces a load in a subsequent washing step may preferably be used, and an active hydrogen compound having a low molecular weight and a
15 high volatility is preferred. In particular, it is unnecessary for the compound to be causative of a cross-linking reaction with the isocyanate compound.

In addition, the compound causative of a cross-linking reaction as referred to in the present
20 invention is meant to be a compound having in one molecule a plurality of functional groups having active hydrogen. It enables a cross-linked structure to be formed together with a plurality of isocyanate groups in the isocyanate compound.

25 In contrast thereto, the active hydrogen compound causative of no cross-linking reaction is meant to be a compound having in one molecule one functional group

having active hydrogen, which may include monoalcohols, monoamines, monocarboxylic acids, monoaldehydes, ammonia and its aqueous solution, and water.

Where the cured layer has a further larger
5 thickness, the degree of its friction with the toner holding member is proportionally reduced, compared with the urethane resin itself. Hence, the thickness of the cured layer can be regulated by controlling the reaction of the urethane resin with the isocyanate compound, so
10 that the coefficient of friction thereof can also be regulated.

In the present invention, the cured layer is formed with a necessary minimum thickness, and thus, the rubber elasticity at the blade tip is retained. Hence,
15 the rigidity of the cleaning blade can be prevented from being too high rigidity as a whole, thereby making it possible to realize good action following the toner holding member and superior cleaning performance. Also, good close-contact performance is achieved between the
20 toner holding member and the cleaning blade, and the toner holding member is kept from being damaged by the cleaning blade.

In the present invention, an electrophotographic apparatus is also provided having the cleaning blade
25 produced by the process which enables the cleaning blade to have a high hardness and a low coefficient of friction at its portion coming into contact with the

toner holding member, and to have superior surface smoothness while maintaining good cleaning performance and durability.

An example of such an electrophotographic
5 apparatus in which the cleaning blade obtained by the process of the present invention is set is schematically shown in Fig. 3.

This apparatus has a photosensitive member 2, a charging means charging assembly 1, an exposure means
10 ROS (image writing unit) 13, a developing means developing roll 4 having four developing assemblies 31 to 34, transfer means an intermediate transfer belt 40 and a secondary transfer assembly 48, a cleaning means cleaner 50, a charge elimination means pre-exposure unit
15 3, a fixing assembly 64, a paper feed-and-delivery system having members 60 to 62 and 65, and so forth.

An image-reading means has an original glass plate 10, a light source 11 which emits light to the original glass plate 10, a CCD (charge-coupled device) 12 which
20 converts the light reflecting from the original glass plate 10, into electrical signals of red (R), green (G) and blue (B), and an IPS (image processing system) which receives the electrical signals of R, G and B inputted from the CCD to convert them into image data of black
25 (K), yellow (Y), magenta (M) and cyan (C), and outputs to a laser beam generation unit the electrical signals corresponding to the images thus converted. Here, the

letter symbol G in Fig. 3 denotes an original.

The developing assembly 31 has a developer container 37a holding therein a K two-component developer, a developing sleeve 35a provided rotatably at
5 an opening of the developer container 37a, a control blade 36a which controls the developer held on the developing sleeve 35a to adjust the height of the ears of a magnetic brush formed on the sleeve, a rotary rod for agitating the developer held in the developer
10 container 37a, and a power source (not shown) which applies a voltage to the developing sleeve 35a at the time of development. Inside the developing sleeve 35a, a magnet member (not shown) having a plurality of magnetic poles is stationarily set. A developing
15 assembly 32 holds therein a Y developer, a developing assembly 33 an M developer, and a developing assembly 34 a C developer, and these have the same construction as the developing assembly 31, except for the developers held therein.

20 The developing assemblies 31 to 34 are provided in a rotatable developing roll 4. The developing roll 4 is a roll which has a rotating shaft 30 and is rotated so that developing assemblies corresponding to color data of electrostatic latent images are transported to a
25 developing zone B at the time of development. It constitutes a rotary-type developing means. By this developing roll 4, the developing sleeves 35a to 35d are

disposed so that a magnetic brush on each developing sleeve can develop the electrostatic latent images in a state in which it comes into contact with the photosensitive member 2.

5 At the lower part of the photosensitive member 2, provided are an intermediate transfer belt 40, a plurality of belt-supporting rolls including a belt drive roll 45, a tension roll 43, idler rolls 46 and 47 and a back-up roll 44 for secondary transfer, a primary
10 transfer roll 42, a belt frame (not shown) which support these, and a blade type belt cleaner 49 for removing any residual toner and so forth adhering to the intermediate transfer belt 40 before the transfer.

 At the position kept separate from the
15 intermediate transfer belt 40, a position sensor 41 is provided which detects a home position provided at a non-transfer portion of the intermediate transfer belt. Also, at the position facing the back-up roll 44 for secondary transfer via the intermediate transfer belt 40,
20 a secondary transfer assembly 48 is provided which is to transfer the intermediately transferred toner images to a transfer material recording sheet.

 The cleaner 50 has a cleaning blade 52 in contact with the surface of the photosensitive member 2, and a
25 cleaning container 51 which holds the cleaning blade and receives toner particles and so forth removed by the cleaning blade.

The photosensitive member 2 is rotated in the direction of an arrow Da. Its surface is uniformly electrostatically charged by the charging assembly 1 and thereafter, at a latent-image writing position A,
5 exposure-scanned by laser beams L (chief wavelength: 655 nm) emitted from the ROS 13, whereupon an electrostatic latent image is formed. In the case of full-color image formation, electrostatic latent images corresponding to the K (black), Y (yellow), M (magenta) and C (cyan)
10 four-color images are sequentially formed. In the case of black monochromatic image formation, only an electrostatic latent image corresponding to the K (black) image is formed.

The photosensitive-member 2 surface on which the
15 electrostatic latent images have been formed moves rotatively and passes through a developing zone B and a primary transfer zone D successively. The developing assemblies 31 to 34 are transported to the developing position as the developing roll 4 is rotated, and make
20 into toner images the electrostatic latent images formed on the photosensitive-member 2 surface passing through the developing zone B.

In the case of full-color image formation, a first-color electrostatic latent image is formed at the
25 latent-image writing position A and the first-color toner image is formed at the developing zone B. This toner image is, when passing through the primary

transfer zone D, electrostatically primarily transferred onto the intermediate transfer belt 40 by the aid of the primary transfer roll 42. Thereafter, on the intermediate transfer belt 40 holding the first-color toner image thereon, a second-color toner image, a third-color toner image and a fourth-color toner image are likewise sequentially superimposingly primary-transferred, and finally a full-color multiple toner image is formed on the intermediate transfer belt 40. In the case of monochromatic black-and-white image formation, only the developing assembly 31 is used, and a monochromatic toner image is primarily transferred onto the intermediate transfer belt 40.

After the primary transfer, the residual toner on the surface of the photosensitive member 2 is removed by means of the cleaning blade 52.

The recording sheets S held in a paper feed tray 60 are sheet by sheet taken out by a pick-up roll 61 at a given timing, and are each transported to a pair of registration rolls 62. The registration rolls 62 transport each recording sheet S to a secondary transfer zone E in synchronization with the movement of the primarily transferred multiple toner image or monochromatic toner image to the secondary transfer zone E. In the secondary transfer zone E, the secondary transfer assembly 48 electrostatically secondarily transfers the toner image(s) held on the intermediate

transfer belt 40 at a time to the recording sheet S. The intermediate transfer belt 40 after the secondary transfer is cleaned by the belt cleaner 49, thus the residual toner on the belt is removed.

5 The recording sheet S to which the multiple or monochromatic toner image has been transferred is transported to the fixing assembly 64 by a sheet transport belt 63, and heat-fixed by a fixing assembly 64. The recording sheet S to which the toner image has
10 been fixed is delivered to a recording sheet take-off tray 65.

 In the present invention, in this electrophotographic apparatus, the cleaning blade defined in the present invention is used in which the
15 above cleaning blade 52 has been cure-treated at its portion coming into contact with the photosensitive member 2, bringing about excellent effects. The cleaning blade according to the present invention is also usable in the belt cleaner 49.

20 EXAMPLES

 The present invention is described below by giving Examples.

Example 1

 A prepolymer (NCO: 7%) made from a butylene
25 hexylene adipate type polyester polyol having a weight-average molecular weight of 2,000 and MDI was so mixed with a mixed cross-linking agent of 1,4-butanediol

and trimethylol propane (weight ratio: 65:35) that the hydroxyl group/NCO molar ratio was 0.8, and the mixture obtained was molded into a blade of 330 mm in length and 2 mm in thickness (IRDH: 77°). This blade was stuck to a support member sheet metal to make up a base member
5 cleaning blade. In addition, a margin for sticking to the sheet metal was 5 mm, and the length of the blade in the free-length direction was 10 mm.

The base member cleaning blade thus obtained was
10 subjected to preliminary drying (40°C/0.05 Pa or less, for 5 hours). Thereafter, up to 5 mm from the lower end of the blade, its urethane resin portion was immersed in an MDI (trade name: MILLIONATE; available from Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.; melting point: 38°)
15 bath (80°C) for 5 minutes.

This cleaning blade was drawn up from the MDI bath, and thereafter hot air of 50 C was blown until the isocyanate compound remaining on the cleaning blade surface no longer dripped therefrom, by means of a
20 blower to remove most of the MDI adhering to the cleaning blade surface. The hot air was blown under the following conditions: it was blown on the MDI-adhering cleaning blade surface from a nozzle of 1 mm in orifice size and at a rate of 0.5 m³/minute. Setting the nozzle
25 stationary, the urethane resin blade of 330 mm in length was moved from its one end to the other end in front of the nozzle over a period of 30 seconds while the

distance between the nozzle tip and the urethane resin blade surface was kept 20 mm.

After the treatment with the hot air, the surface of the resultant cleaning blade was wiped off and
5 finished using a sponge soaked with a small quantity of toluene (wiping off with solvent), followed by drying.

Thereafter, this cleaning blade impregnated with the MDI was placed in a hot-air electric furnace to carry out heating at 80°C for 30 minutes, and the blade
10 thus heated was further left at room temperature for 2 days to obtain a cleaning blade having a milky-white cured layer.

The cleaning blade thus obtained was evaluated in the following way.

15 Ten-point average roughness:

Measured with a surface roughness measuring instrument SURFCORDER SE3500 (manufactured by Kosaka Laboratory Ltd.)

Hardness of cured layer:

20 The hardness of the milky-white cured-layer portion of the urethane resin cleaning blade having the cured layer was measured with a Wallece Hardness Tester.

Thickness T of cured layer:

After an assemble test as described below was
25 finished, the cleaning blade was cut, and the thickness of the milky-white portion of its section was observed by the use of an optical microscope to take a

measurement.

Water content in urethane resin:

Measured with a Hiranuma automatic lubricating oil
water content measuring system AQL-220 (manufactured by
5 Hiranuma Sangyo K.K.)

Coefficient of friction:

Under application of a load of 0.1 kg, a ball
penetrator made of stainless steel was brought into
contact with the portion having the cured layer, and the
10 ball penetrator was moved at 50 mm/minute. With this
setting, the coefficient of friction was measured with
the HEIDON Surface Properties Tester (manufactured by
Shinto Kagaku K.K.).

Appearance:

15 Whether or not any wipe-off remains were present
was visually examined.

Assemble test:

The cleaning blade produced as described above was
set in a color laser copying machine (trade name:
20 CLC-5000, manufactured by CANON INC., and an
extensive-operation test (running test) was conducted to
ascertain cleaning performance appearing on images
formed.

Example 2

25 In Example 1, after the surface of the urethane
resin cleaning blade was wiped off and finished using
the sponge soaked with a small quantity of toluene, the

blade was further subjected to immersion treatment in ethanol containing 3% by weight of ammonia at room temperature for 10 minutes, followed by drying to obtain a cleaning blade the surface of which was milky-white at the portion of the cured layer. Subsequently, evaluation was made in the same manner as in Example 1.

Example 3

A cleaning blade was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that, in Example 1, the temperature of the MDI bath was changed to 100°C. Subsequently, an evaluation was made in the same manner as in Example 1.

Comparative Example 1

A cleaning blade having a cured layer was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that, in Example 1, the urethane resin blade was immersed in the MDI bath without preliminary drying and that the excess MDI was, without being removed by blowing the hot air, sufficiently wiped off with the sponge soaked with toluene. Subsequently, an evaluation was made in the same manner as in Example 1.

Comparative Example 2

An evaluation was made in the same manner as in Example 1, using the base member cleaning blade made of urethane resin, prepared in Example 1, to which the step of impregnation with the MDI and subsequent steps were not applied.

The evaluation results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

5		Example			Comparative Example	
		1	2	3	1	2
	Base member hardness: (°)	77	77	77	77	77
10	Preliminary drying:	done	done	done	undone	-
	Water content: (%)	0.6-0.8	0.6-0.8	0.6-0.8	1.5-2.1	-
	MDI temp.: (°C)	80	80	100	80	-
15	Hot-wind removal (& wipe-off with solvent):	done	done	done	undone	-
	Treatment with ammonia water:	undone	done	undone	undone	-
20	Rz: (µm)	0.5-1.4	0.5-1.5	0.5-1.9	1.8-6.3	0.3-0.5
	Hardness of cured layer: (°)	80-83	81-83	83-85	80-87	-
25	Coefficient of friction:	0.5-0.9	0.5-0.8	0.5-0.7	0.7-1.3	3.2
	Appearance (wipe-off remains):	non	non	non	present	-
30	Assemble test:	Good cleaning performance up to 80,000 sheet copying.	Good cleaning performance up to 80,000 sheet copying.	Good cleaning performance up to 80,000 sheet copying.	Slip-through at wipe-off remain areas.	Blade turn-up on 20,000 sheet copying.
35						
40						

Example 4

45 A cleaning blade was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that, in Example 1, a 1.6 mm thick base member cleaning blade made of urethane resin was

used which was obtained using a prepolymer (NCO: 6.0%)
made from an ethylene butylene adipate type polyester
polyol having a weigh-average molecular weight of 1,300
and MDI which were so mixed with a mixed cross-linking
5 agent of 1,4-butanediol and trimethylol propane (weight
ratio: 65:35) that the hydroxyl group/NCO molar ratio
was 0.9. An evaluation was made in the same manner as
in Example 1 except that the assembly test was conducted
in the following way.

10 Assemble test:

The cleaning blade produced as described above was
set in a printer LASER SHOT LBP-850, (manufactured by
CANON INC.), and an extensive-operation test (running
test) was conducted to ascertain cleaning performance
15 appearing on images formed.

Comparative Example 3

A cleaning blade was obtained in the same manner as
in Example 1 except that, in Example 1, the same one as
produced in Example 4 was used as the base member
20 cleaning blade in which the cured layer was to be formed.
Subsequently, an evaluation was made in the same manner
as in Example 4.

The evaluation results in Example 4 and Comparative
Example 3 are shown in Table 2.

25

Table 2

	<u>Example 4</u>	<u>Comparative Example 3</u>
5	Base member hardness: (°)	63
	Preliminary drying:	done
	Water content: (%)	1.5-2.0
10	MDI temp.: (°C)	80
	Hot-wind removal (& wipe-off with solvent):	done
15	Treatment with ammonia water:	undone
	Rz:	undone
20	(µm)	0.3-0.5
	Hardness of cured layer: (°)	65-73
	Coefficient of friction:	0.5-0.9
25	Appearance (wipe-off remains):	0.6-1.3
	non	present
	Assemble test:	Good cleaning performance
30	up to 80,000 sheet printing.	Slip-through in some cases.

As can be seen from Tables 1 and 2, the assemble
35 tests in Examples 1 to 4 showed good results. In
addition, most of the values of Rz of the cured layer
surfaces (contact portion) were 1 µm or less, and, even
in bad cases, none of them were more than 2 µm.

On the other hand, in Comparative Examples 1 and 3,
40 the removal of the excess isocyanate compound was
insufficient (wipe-off remains were seen) in some cases,
showing a tendency that Rz was large at wipe-off remain

areas. As for the hardness, the hardness was likewise high at wipe-off remain areas, showing a little greater non-uniformity in hardness in Comparative Examples 1 and 3 than that in Examples 1 to 4.

5 Although wipe-off remains were seen in Comparative Examples 1 and 3, the coefficient of friction was at least 50% lower than that of the solid urethane resin blade in Comparative Example 2, but was greatly non-uniform compared with those in Examples 1 to 4.

10 In the assemble tests, the cleaning blades of Examples 1 to 4 showed sufficient durability, whereas the slip-through of toner occurred in Comparative Examples 1 and 3, where images formed were a little inferior to those in Examples 1 to 4.

15 In Comparative Example 2, the coefficient of friction was so large that the blade turn-up occurred after extensive operation (running) on about 20,000 sheets.